



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 11/07/2001

GAIN Report #SW1023

## Sweden

## Dairy and Products

## Annual

## 2001

Approved by:

**Lana Bennett**

**U.S. Embassy, Stockholm**

Prepared by:

Asa Lexmon

---

### Report Highlights:

Swedish exports of dairy products increased by 11 percent, or 6,000 metric tons, in CY 2000, while imports decreased by 4 percent, or 2,000 metric tons. Exports of milk powder increased by 64 percent. According to its strategic plan, Arla Foods, the largest dairy company in northern Europe, is planning to close 17 dairies and reduce its staff by 700 people as it concentrates investment in larger production units.

---

Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Stockholm [SW1], SW

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	Page 2
Section 1. Situation and Outlook .....	Page 2
Production .....	Page 2
Primary Production .....	Page 2
The Dairy Industry .....	Page 3
Prices .....	Page 4
Consumption .....	Page 4
Trade .....	Page 5
Stocks .....	Page 5
Policy .....	Page 5
Marketing .....	Page 6
Section 2. Statistical Section .....	Page 7
PS&D Tables .....	Page 7
Milk .....	Page 7
Cheese .....	Page 8
Butter .....	Page 9
Nonfat Milk Powder .....	Page 10
Whole Milk Powder .....	Page 11
Trade Matrices .....	Page 12
Milk .....	Page 12
Cheese .....	Page 14
Butter .....	Page 16
Nonfat Milk Powder .....	Page 17
Whole Milk Powder .....	Page 18
Yoghurt .....	Page 19
Ice cream .....	Page 20
Prices .....	Page 22
Producers .....	Page 22
Average Import/Export Prices for Swedish Dairy Trade, SEK/kg .....	Page 22

## Executive Summary

The Swedish dairy sector relies heavily on its domestic market, valued at about SEK 25 billion (USD 2.75 billion). More than 40 percent of total production is consumed as fresh milk and cream. Dairy imports in CY 2000 amounted to 67 thousand metric tons, down 4 percent from 1999. Major dairy imports in 2000 were: cheese 38,873 metric tons (same as in 1999), yoghurt 14,200 metric tons (down 2 percent), and ice-cream 12,007 metric tons (up 20 percent). In value, total imports amounted to SEK 1,449 million (USD 158 million), down 3 percent from 1999.

Increased competition in its domestic market from other EU producers has forced Sweden into export markets. In CY 2000, dairy exports amounted to 80 thousand tons, up 11 percent from 1999. In value, exports amounted to SEK 1,445 million (USD 157 million), up 19 percent from 1999. Major dairy exports in 2000 were: 17,622 metric tons of cheese (up 10 percent from 1999), 13,764 metric tons of butter (up 20 percent), 17,422 metric tons of milk powder (up 64 percent) and 3,821 metric tons of yoghurt (down 32 percent). Total exports of ice cream amounted to 12,352 metric tons in 2000, down 27 percent from 1999.

The Swedish dairy sector is governed by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU. Production is limited by the EU national delivery quota for Sweden of 3.3 million tons, which is effective until 2008. Direct production support, in the form of price support, is available only to producers in the northern-most areas.

The long-term trend of a declining number of producers (down 7 percent from from July 2000 to the present) and increased consolidation will likely continue. Consolidation within the industrial sector is also occurring. Last year, the Swedish dairy association, Arla, and the Danish association, MD Foods, merged into Arla Foods. In June, 2001, a year after the merger, Arla Foods presented the most comprehensive strategic plan ever developed in either company's history. The plan includes investments of SEK 2.7 billion (USD 253 million), the closing of 17 dairies and a reduction of the staff by 700.

Exchange rates used:

October 24, 2001: 1 USD= SEK 10.66

Average, 2000: 1USD = SEK 9.18

Average, 1999: 1USD = SEK 8.26

## Section 1. Situation and Outlook

### Production

#### *Primary Production*

Milk production is limited by the national quota of 3.3 million tons. Total milk production in Sweden amounted to 3.35 million tons in MY 2000. During the first seven months of 2001,

deliveries were 0.5 percent higher than last year.

The long-term trend of increasing average yield and decreasing number of cattle continues. Sweden has, together with Finland and Germany, the strongest dairy herd decline in the EU. The number of milk producers dropped by 8 percent to 11,600 in 2000. During the past ten years, the number has been halved. Structural adjustments were accelerated by the institution of free trade in milk quotas in 2000. The average herd size grew from 37.5 head in 1999 to 39 head in 2000. Most dairy farms have herds of 10-49 cows. The total cow herd dropped in MY 2000 to 428 thousand head, down 20 thousand from 1999. The average milk yield per cow is the highest in the EU. In 2000, yield increased by 1 percent to 7,473 kg per cow.

The national dairy farmers' organization, Svensk Mjolk (SM) advocates the use of genetically modified organism (GMO)-free feed. The largest member of SM, Arla Foods, however, is debating internally on whether or not to accept feeds containing GMOs. The Danish part is currently using GMO feed while the Swedish part continues to decline. The dispute is not likely to be solved any time soon, but the company is currently working on a harmonized quality policy, which includes the use of feed produced from genetically modified organisms. Swedish producers are also against the use of bovine somatotropin (BST) to increase milk production.

Organic milk production is increasing in pace with demand. The range of organic dairy products is also broadening to meet consumer demands. In MY 2000, 4.7 percent of milk production was organic, compared to 4.0 percent in 1999. Production of organic cream increased to 0.5 percent of total production, up from 0.4 percent in 1999, and organic cheese production increased by 59 percent to 647 metric tons (less than 1 percent of total cheese production). Additional EU subsidies for organic production coupled with higher prices to the farmer can make organic dairy farming more profitable.

### ***The Dairy Industry***

Structural adjustments are not only confined to the farm. The number of dairies continues to decline. In 2000, however, the total number of plants held stable at 50 (16 dairy companies). Out of these, 27 plants have cheese production, 10 plants milk powder production and 8 plants butter production. Only 8 plants do not belong to dairy cooperatives.

In April, 2000, the leading Swedish dairy association merged with the Danish association, Danish Food, into Arla Foods. The dairy giant has a turnover of SEK 40 billion (USD 5 billion) and total milk deliveries of 6.2 million tons in Sweden and Denmark. Arla Foods has over 74 dairy plants in Denmark and Sweden, production in 8 countries, and sales offices in 23 countries.

In June, 2001, Arla Foods presented its strategic plan, which targets a 10 percent growth rate for Arla Foods over the next five years. The plan includes investments of SEK 2.7 billion (USD 253 million), the closing of 17 dairies, reduction of the staff by 700, and investments on new markets, customers and countries. Arla Foods will concentrate its increased capacity in larger units. In Sweden, a SEK 500 million (USD 55 million) investment in a processing plant for milk powder is planned.

Arla Foods has about 65 percent of the Swedish dairy market, followed by Skane Dairies and MILKO at 13 percent each.

Since 1995, more than one-third of delivered milk has been used for fluids. Organic milk accounts for about 3 percent of sales volume. The use of delivered milk for cheese has been declining since 1994, as cheese production has been squeezed by EU competition. In 2000, cheese production decreased by 1 percent to 126,613 metric tons. Production of butter increased by 14 percent to 29,835 metric tons in 2000. Butter exports increased by 19 percent due to increased production. Sweden accounts for only 3 percent of EU milk powder production. Full-fat milk powder production is small but increasing.

## **Prices**

Producer prices for milk in Sweden are among the highest in the EU. The average price paid to producers amounted to SEK 2.97 per kg in 2000, which was almost the same level as in 1999. Please see tables in section II for more details on producer prices as well as export and import prices.

## **Consumption**

Sweden consumes about SEK 25 billion (USD 2.75 billion) worth of dairy products, which is about 20 percent of the value of total food market sales (excluding alcohol and tobacco). Dairy product consumption is diminishing. Fluid milk makes up the largest portion of consumption, followed by hard cheeses. Milk consumption in general, has been declining the past decades due to stiff competition from other drinks such as bottled water and sodas. The only consumer groups with steady milk consumption have been schools and daycare centers. In the first six months of 2001, however, milk consumption was stable for the first time in 21 years. Per capita consumption amounts to 114.7 kg per year. Organic milk consumption has gained, up 16 percent in volume in 2000. Consumption of medium-fat milk has increased slightly. While the consumption of milk is declining, the consumption of ice cream is increasing (up 2 percent). Cream consumption is growing slightly, in contradiction to health concerns. Consumption of fermented products decreased by 2 percent in 2000. About 80 percent of total production of yoghurt and sour milk is non- flavored. However, a "sweet trend" is apparent among Swedish consumers, and the market for flavored products is expanding. Arla Foods has broadened its production of such products. This year, for example, Arla Foods has introduced vanilla and lemon cottage cheese, and also introduced a wider range of flavors in yoghurt and butter. The consumption of cheese is increasing, and tastes are becoming more international. Health considerations concern Swedish consumers, and functional food is a growing market.

## **Trade**

Competition is stiff in the dairy market and Sweden is at a disadvantage with higher production

costs. Increased competition from other EU producers has forced Sweden into export markets. In CY 2000, dairy exports amounted to 80 thousand metric tons, up 11 percent from 1999. In value, exports amounted to SEK 1,445 million (USD 157 million), up 19 percent from 1999. The world market for milk powder was good in 2000 and Sweden increased its exports of milk powder by 64 percent. Milk powder accounted for a large part of the increase in total exports of dairy products from Sweden. Nearly all exports of milk powder from Sweden went to third countries. With regard to other dairy products, Sweden is mainly exporting to EU countries. However, significant volumes go to Russia and Estonia, which are geographically close to Sweden. Major dairy exports in 2000 were: 17,622 metric tons of cheese (up 10 percent from 1999), 13,764 metric tons of butter (up 20 percent), 17,422 metric tons of milk powder (up 64 percent) and 3,821 metric tons of yoghurt (down 32 percent). Total exports of ice cream amounted to 12,352 metric tons in 2000, down 27 percent from 1999.

Imports of dairy products into Sweden are steadily increasing. In CY 2000, however, total imports decreased by 4 percent to 67 thousand metric tons. Cheese imports were stable (compared to 1999) and amounted to 39 thousand tons. Ice cream imports increased by 4 percent. Imports of yoghurt decreased by 15 percent, from the unusually high 1999 level. Finland has almost 95 percent of the Swedish import market, and almost 10 percent of total yoghurt consumption.

## **Stocks**

The market for milk powder was strong in MY 2000, and has been even stronger this year with relatively high prices. Consequently, no stocks have been accumulated since the beginning of 2000. Stocks held in 2000 were sold out last year. The intervention system for butter has not yet been used in Sweden. Support to private storage of milk powder is also not used in Sweden.

## **Policy**

Swedish policies on animal welfare are very strict and increase farmers' production costs. For example, buildings and compulsory manure tanks must comply to certain measures and standards to ensure animal and environmental safety. All dairy cattle older than 6 months must be able to graze during the summer months. Taxes on fuel and fertilizers are higher than elsewhere in the EU, and also add to production costs. Taxes are the subject of much debate. Last year, the Swedish Government (GOS) decided to remove taxes on fertilizers. The GOS also promised to take taxes on fuel into consideration and in the spring of 2001. None of the above was included in GOS financial budget for year 2002, which the President of the Farmers' Union claimed was contrary to the promises made by the Prime Minister.

As of January 15, 2000, Sweden has allowed free trade in quotas. Before, the quota system allowed trade once a year and only within the region where the farm was located. The price was set by BOA (Board of Agriculture). The former system produced difficulties in achieving a balance between supply and demand and impeded structural adjustments. As mentioned above, the structural changes into larger units speeded up in 2000.

Direct production support-- in the form of price support-- is available only to producers in the northern-most areas. The sector is otherwise supported with variable EU export subsidies to third countries and certain EU-financed programs to promote domestic consumption. Support to organic milk production is available through environmental support to organic crop growing. The support amounts to about SEK 600 (USD 73) per cow per year (about 2 percent of total income per cow).

The outcome of Agenda 2000 should not have much affect on milk production inasmuch as the quota system is to remain in place until 2008. However, Agenda 2000 did include area payments for grass silage in both Finland and Sweden, where corn traditionally is not grown. This has reduced a disadvantage Swedish farmers have faced. Sweden's official position regarding the milk reform is rather radical. The GOS is in favor of dismantling the quota system. In 2003, the quota system will come up for review with a view to its discontinuation after 2006. In anticipation of the planned review, Sweden, together with Denmark, Italy and the UK, is working on a proposal for a new milk regime. The GOS is also in favor of cutting support prices, but advocates transitional compensation. Support price reduction will be affected by WTO negotiations and EU enlargement.

The GOS wants to speed up the EU enlargement process. However, the new member states will have significant difficulties in adopting the quota system. The GOS advocates a system whereby the new member states can choose between the quota system and support. The GOS believes that countries choosing the quota system should be rationed relatively high quotas. The GOS thinks that milk produced in the new member states should either meet the EU's quality requirements or be sold on their domestic markets.

## **Marketing**

Marketing possibilities for U.S. products in Sweden are probably strongest within the value-added products markets, such as yoghurt and ice cream. The cheese market is becoming more international, but competition to be faced is strong. However, apart from MY 2000 when it was stable, the consumption of cheese has been increasing during the past number of years and volumes could perhaps be improved. Certified organic products could possibly find a market in Sweden where demand is still growing.

## Section 2. Statistical Section

### PS&D Tables

#### Milk

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid				(1000 HEAD)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Cows In Milk	420	428	420	420	0	415
Cows Milk Production	3300	3300	3300	3300	0	3300
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	3300	3300	3300	3300	0	3300
Intra EC Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3300	3301	3300	3300	0	3300
Intra EC Exports	5	16	5	15	0	15
Other Exports	5	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	10	16	10	15	0	15
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	1400	1396	1400	1400	0	1400
Factory Use Consum.	1830	1856	1830	1855	0	1855
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	60	33	60	30	0	30
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3290	3285	3290	3285	0	3285
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3300	3301	3300	3300	0	3300
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Cheese



PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	61	61	59	61	57	58
Production	130	127	130	130	0	130
Intra EC Imports	40	38	40	40	0	40
Other Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	40	39	40	40	0	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	231	227	229	231	57	228
Intra EC Exports	20	15	20	20	0	20
Other Exports	4	3	4	5	0	25
TOTAL Exports	24	18	24	25	0	45
Human Dom. Consumption	123	123	123	123	0	123
Other Use, Losses	25	25	25	25	0	25
Total Dom. Consumption	148	148	148	148	0	148
TOTAL Use	172	166	172	173	0	193
Ending Stocks	59	61	57	58	0	35
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	231	227	229	231	0	228
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Butter**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Butter				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	11	11	11	15	11	15
Production	27	30	27	27	0	27
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	38	41	38	42	11	42
Intra EC Exports	10	8	10	10	0	10
Other Exports	5	6	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Exports	15	14	15	15	0	15
Domestic Consumption	12	12	12	12	0	12
TOTAL Use	27	26	27	27	0	27
Ending Stocks	11	15	11	15	0	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	38	41	38	42	0	42
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Nonfat Milk Powder**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	20	20	19	14	18	10
Production	30	35	30	35	0	35
Intra EC Imports	2	1	2	2	0	2
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	2	1	2	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	52	56	51	51	18	47
Intra EC Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other Exports	7	16	7	15	0	15
TOTAL Exports	8	17	8	16	0	16
Human Dom. Consumption	22	22	22	22	0	22
Other Use, Losses	3	3	3	3	0	3
Total Dom. Consumption	25	25	25	25	0	25
TOTAL Use	33	42	33	41	0	41
Ending Stocks	19	14	18	10	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	52	56	51	51	0	47
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Whole Milk Powder**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2000		01/2000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	3	0	4
Production	0	12	0	10	0	10
Intra EC Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	13	0	14	0	15
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	0	10	0	10	0	10
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	0	10	0	10	0	10
TOTAL Use	0	10	0	10	0	10
Ending Stocks	0	3	0	4	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	13	0	14	0	15
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Trade Matrices

**Milk**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	4
Others		Others	
Germany	7867	Denmark	11989
Denmark	4682	Germany	3690
Finland	242	Netherlands	480
United Kingdom	94	Finland	190
Estonia	77		
Russia	8		
Latvia	1		
Total for Others	12971		16349
Others not Listed	146		42
Grand Total	13117		16395

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		

Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Netherlands	822	Netherlands	312
Denmark	424	Finland	223
Finland	121	Denmark	84
Germany	95		
United Kingdom	39		
Total for Others	1501		619
Others not Listed	5		12
Grand Total	1506		631

*Cheese*

Export Trade Matrix			
------------------------	--	--	--

Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	864	U.S.	568
Others		Others	
Finland	5558	Finland	5217
Greece	3443	Denmark	4313
Denmark	2477	Greece	3149
Germany	1407	Russia	1468
Russia	1005	Spain	848
Spain	733	United Kingdom	255
United Kingdom	292		
Norway	99		
Belgium	99		
Estonia	79		
Total for Others	15192		15250
Others not Listed			1804
Grand Total	16056		17622

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons

Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	2	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Denmark	13653	Denmark	13969
Netherlands	9616	Netherlands	8507
Germany	6895	Germany	8082
France	3144	France	2569
United Kingdom	1343	Italy	1381
Italy	1174	United Kingdom	1340
Belgium	732	Greece	923
Finland	670	Belgium	810
Norway	651	Norway	621
Greece	629	Finland	461
Total for Others	38507		38663
Others not Listed	460		210
Grand Total	38969		38873

**Butter**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		



Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Denmark	3319	Netherlands	2291
Russia	2213	Germany	2060
Netherlands	1939	Denmark	1991
Germany	918	Russia	1814
Turkey	806	Turkey	1361
Italy	694	Belgium	1006
Belgium & Lux	332	Iran	780
France	227		
Iran	220		
Estonia	103		
Total for Others	10771		11303
Others not Listed	693		2461
Grand Total	11464		13764

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	

United Kingdom	35	Estonia	19
Denmark	24	United Kingdom	18
Germany	9	Denmark	17
		Switzerland	12
		Germany	11
Total for Others	68		77
Others not Listed	20		40
Grand Total	88		117

**Nonfat Milk Powder**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Egypt	4020	Egypt	4450
Turkey	1490	Philippines	2401
Nigeria	1147	Mexico	1911
Denmark	838	Nigeria	792
Dominican Rep.	150	Denmark	578
Baharin	142	Thailand	450
HongKong	90	South Africa	326
Total for Others	7877		10908
Others not Listed	1923		6387
Grand Total	9800		17295
Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Denmark	1797	Denmark	467

Finland	609	Finland	337
Germany	503	Belgium	30
Ireland	42	Netherlands	29
Netherlands	7		
Total for Others	2958		863
Others not Listed	8		4
Grand Total	2966		868

**Whole Milk Powder**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Egypt	500	Algeria	60
Algeria	209	Saudi Arabia	35
Ivory Coast	186	Djibouti Afars-Issas	30
Total for Others	895		125
Others not Listed	63		2
Grand Total	958		127

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Denmark	547	Denmark	541
Finland	36	Netherlands	17

Netherlands	22		
Germany	4		
Total for Others	609		558
Others not Listed	1		5
Grand Total	610		563

***Yoghurt***

		Units:	metric tons
Export	1999	2000	change %
Finland	5365	4232	-21
Norway	313	135	-57
Estonia	34	36	6
Denmark	23	24	4
United States	0	1	
Others	16	16	0
Total volume (MT)	5751	4444	-23
Total value ('000 \$)	5630	3821	-32

		Units:	metric tons
Import	1999	2000	change %
Finland	14109	13426	-5
Denmark	107	459	329
Germany	91	163	79
Belgium	59	35	-41
United States	36	0	-100
Greece	21	61	190
Others	15	56	273
Total volume (MT)	14438	14200	-2
Total value ('000 \$)	11839	10028	-15

**Ice cream**

Ice cream trade in Sweden			
		Units:	metric tons
Export	1999	2000	change %
Finland	6626	4141	-38
Denmark	4357	2364	-46
Netherlands	1058	30	-97
Greece	547	513	-6
Belgium	519	318	-39
Spain	402	597	49
Australia	130	0	-100
United States	51	16	-69
Others	3157	4373	39
Total volume (MT)	16847	12352	-27
Total value ('000 \$)	32547	24332	-25

		Units:	metric tons
Import	1999	2000	change %
United Kingdom	2389	2559	7
France	2221	2242	1
Germany	1708	1514	-11
Italy	1016	1158	14
Denmark	955	694	-27
Spain	635	382	-40
Norway	618	914	48
Netherlands	156	419	169
United States	0	0	ERR
Others	344	2125	518
Total volume (MT)	10042	12007	20
Total value ('000 \$)	24808	25696	4

**Prices*****Producers***

Prices Table			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Prices in	SEK	per uom	100 kg
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	290	302	4.14%
Feb	289	301	4.15%
Mar	287	299	4.18%
Apr	286	290	1.40%

May	293	299	2.05%
Jun	305	302	-0.98%
Jul	324	304	-6.17%
Aug	329	306	-6.99%
Sep	330		-100.00%
Oct	326		-100.00%
Nov	318		-100.00%
Dec	310		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	SEK 9.18	Local currency/US \$	

***Average Import/Export Prices for Swedish Dairy Trade, SEK/kg***

Year	Cheese		Butter		Milk Powder	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1996	28.75	*	21.36	34.85	15.66	17.80
1997	25.52	*	20.42	30.46	14.82	15.82
1998	29.97	33.66	24.30	42.84	13.93	19.20
1999	28.48	32.19	19.40	31.63	11.51	18.00
2000	28.70	32.29	19.15	22.31	15.83	22.71